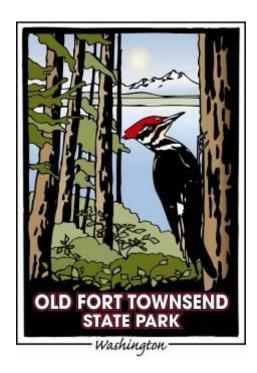
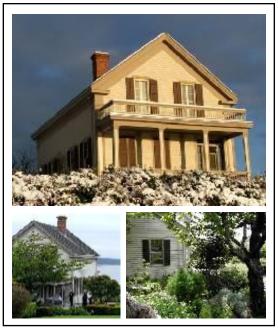
Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend CAMP Project





Stage 3 – Preliminary Recommendations
June 3, 2009





Preface

Washington State Parks is in the final stages of a land-use planning project for Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks. The planning project, also known as Classification and Management Planning (CAMP), sets appropriate land uses, delineates long-term property boundaries, and addresses resource management and recreation issues raised by the public. This document presents <u>preliminary</u> recommendations for land classification, long-term boundary, and management of Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Park.

During the first stage of planning, public and staff participants identified a host of <u>issues</u> facing these parks. In the second stage, the agency planning team developed <u>alternative approaches</u> in response to identified issues. Now for the third stage, drawing upon public input, we have incorporated the best ideas from each alternative into a single preliminary plan (this document).

The planning team will present preliminary plan recommendations for public input at a workshop scheduled for June 3, 2009, from 6:30 to 8:30 PM, at the Fort Worden Commons.

Written follow-up comments are encouraged and should be e-mailed to: old.fort.townsend.planning@parks.wa.gov or mailed to: Washington State Parks, Planning and Research Program, PO Box 42650 Olympia, WA 98504-2650.

Your input will help us fine-tune recommendations for presentation to the State Parks and Recreation Commission for consideration and adoption. We anticipate requesting final adoption at the Commission's scheduled August 6, 2009 meeting in the Tri-Cities.

If you have a question or concern, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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Introduction

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) manages a diverse system of 121 parks located throughout the state. Dramatic growth in population and the popularity of outdoor recreation has increased pressure on the agency to provide more recreational opportunities while continuing to preserve the unique natural and cultural resources under its management.

In October of 2003, the Commission adopted the Centennial 2013 Plan to focus the agency, state leadership, and the public on improving Washington's state park system as it turns 100 years old and prepares for another century of service.

The first priority of the Centennial 2013 Plan is to fix up the state park system you enjoy today, while looking to the future and determining what the system should become. To help achieve this, the agency set an ambitious goal to prepare land-use plans for each of its 121 parks.

State Parks prepares land use plans through an agency-wide planning system called Classification and Management Planning or CAMP. CAMP is a multi-staged, public participation-based planning process for individual parks that culminates with adoption of land classifications, a long-term boundary, and a management plan for a park.

For each planning project, the agency assembles a planning team. The team includes planners, resource stewards, and park staff. As necessary, the planning team also calls upon the expertise of resource and facility specialists – both from within and outside the agency.

The State Parks' Planning webpage includes information on active planning projects throughout the state at: http://www.parks.wa.gov/plans. Hard copies of documents are also available upon request.

Planning Process

The CAMP planning process involves four sequential stages. Each stage usually includes a public workshop and an opportunity to provide follow-up comments in writing by mail or e-mail. The process does not conclude until the State Parks and Recreation Commission, the agency's seven-member governing board, formally adopts land classifications and long-term park boundaries and the Director approves a finalized park management plan. Standard planning stages include:

Stage One – Identify issues and concerns

The purpose of this stage is to understand what is important to the park community and identifies issues to address through the planning process.

Stage Two – Exploring alternative approaches

At this stage, the planning team suggests potential alternative approaches to address the various issues and concerns raised by people in stage one. No preferred alternative is established; rather this is an opportunity to examine and understand the range of possibilities.

Stage Three – Preparing preliminary recommendations

The best ideas from the alternative approaches developed in stage two are combined into a preliminary plan in this stage. The preliminary plan includes recommendations for use and

development of park lands, changes to property boundaries, and ways to address issues raised during the process.

Stage Four – Preparing final recommendations

At stage four, final adjustments are made to recommendations and submitted to the sevenmember Parks and Recreation Commission for approval. The public is encouraged to attend the Commission meeting and provide testimony or to provide written comment.

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

The planning process incorporates requirements of SEPA for communicating to the public potential environmental effects of agency actions. During Stage 2, a document describing the <u>environmental implications</u> of each alternative was prepared.

Now in Stage 3, drawing from information gained through previous stages, agency staff has prepared an environmental checklist describing the environmental consequences of enacting preliminary plan recommendations. The agency has determined that Commission adoption of preliminary recommendations will not have probable significant adverse effects on the environment and that an environmental impact statement is not required. The environmental checklist and threshold determination are posted on the project webpage:

www.parks.wa.gov/plans/oldfttownsend.

Preliminary Recommendations – Land Classifications

A central part of CAMP involves zoning, or classification of park lands. State Parks has developed a system of six land classifications: Natural Area Preserves, Natural/Natural Forest Areas, Resource Recreation Areas, Recreation Areas, and Heritage Areas. When assigned to a specific area within a park, each classification sets an appropriate intensity for recreational activity and development of facilities. Classifications align along a spectrum, ranging from low to high-intensity land uses. By classifying park lands, the agency is able to consciously strike a balance between protecting park resources and providing an appropriate variety of recreational opportunities for park visitors.

State Parks and land classifications are defined in Chapter 352-16 in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), which reads in part:

State park areas are of state-wide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities.

They may be classified in whole or part as follows:

- (1) Recreational areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.
- (2) Resource recreation areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreational use.

- (3) Natural areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.
- (4) Heritage areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of state-wide or national significance.
- (5) Natural forest areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:
 - (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for one hundred fifty years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or
 - (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for ninety years or longer; or
 - (c) Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.
- (6) Natural area preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.

For each land classification, the agency Director has developed detailed management guidelines. These guidelines set specific activities and facilities permitted in each designation. The complete land classification system and management guidelines are included in Appendix 1.

Rothschild House

Rothschild House is a restored residence built in 1868 on .54 acres in the city limits of Port Townsend in Jefferson County. It has approximately 2600 square feet of public access museum space. The park provides interpretive displays with over 2,500 antiques – most the furnishings of the original inhabitants. The park is listed on both the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Proposed land classifications for Rothschild House include a combination of Heritage Area, Recreation Area, and Resource Recreation Area. The existing park property retains its current Heritage classification. This designation reflects the historic significance of Rothschild House and its historic register listings. The Heritage classification requires modifications or additions to the house and site not significantly affect historical integrity and that contemporary uses be allowed only to the extent consistent with their preservation and interpretation.

With the park's proposed long-term boundary, the western half of the adjacent Grady property with existing residence is classified Recreation Area. The eastern half of this property with landscaped yard is classified Resource Recreation Area. These designations will allow use of the residence for restrooms and administrative support functions and permit development of additional parking, picnicking, and outdoor presentation/performance space if ever acquired.

Old Fort Townsend

Old Fort Townsend State Park is approximately two miles south of Port Townsend on the western shores of Port Townsend Bay. The park has 390 upland acres and 3,960 feet of saltwater shoreline in fee ownership, providing an extensive trail system, boating, diving, fishing, bird watching and other opportunities in a relatively pristine coastal ecosystem. Much of the park's forest lands were designated Natural Forest Area in 1994, with approximately 100 acres representing the largest example of mature Douglas fir-western hemlock/Pacific rhododendron forest in the Puget Trough.

Proposed land classifications for Old Fort Townsend are shown in Figure 1. Color-coding of land classifications are as follows: Recreation Area – Magenta; Resource Recreation Area – Blue; Natural Forest Area – Green; Heritage Area – Yellow; Natural Area – Red. Half tones of these colors describe land classifications for lands that are not owned by State Parks, but are proposed for inclusion in long-term park boundaries.

Natural Areas

Proposed Natural Areas include park shorelines, intertidal areas, and bedlands important for protection of forage fish habitat and spawning. Within the proposed long-term park boundary, shorelines, intertidal areas, and bedlands in the Port Townsend Paper Corporation conservation easement and on the Douglas waterfront property are also classified Natural Area. This designation limits recreational activities to pedestrian uses and facilities to trails, interpretive signing, and other low-intensity developments.

Natural Forest Areas

Proposed Natural Forest Areas (NFA) include all park forest lands classified NFA by the State Parks and Recreation Commission in 1994; about 30 acres of newly acquired forest lands at the northeast boundary; and areas between the existing forest campground and group camp (originally excluded from the 1994 NFA for potential campground expansion).

Within the proposed long-term boundary, upland beach feeder bluffs and forested areas south and east of Port Townsend Paper's cleared fly ash distribution site are also classified Natural Forest Area. As in Natural Areas, the NFA classification limits recreational activities to pedestrian uses and facilities to trails, interpretive signing and other low-intensity developments.

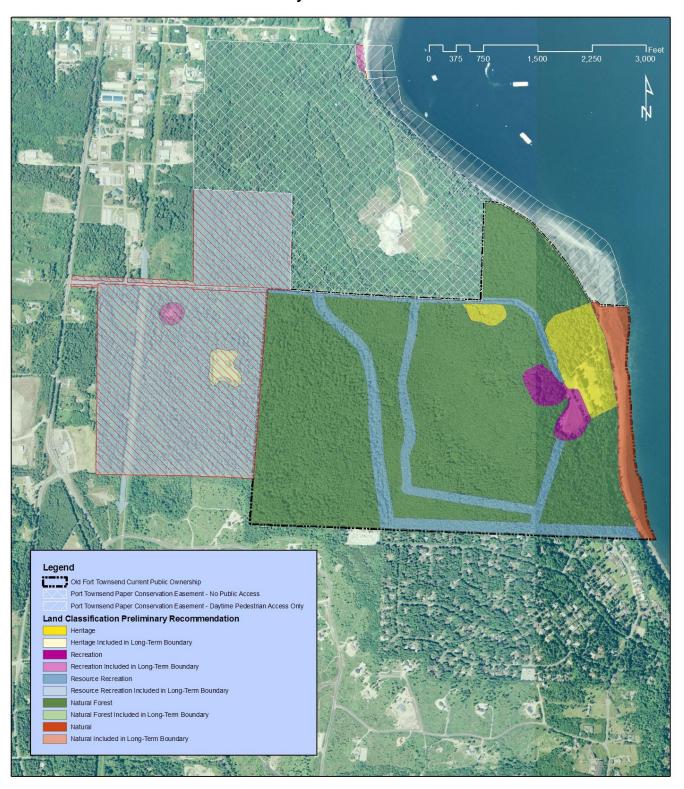
Heritage Areas

Proposed Heritage Areas include intact cultural landscapes of Fort Townsend and the World War II era torpedo tower. The Heritage Area proposed for the torpedo tower encompasses the existing group camp and area bounded by the entrance road, Madrona Trail, and Group Camp Cuttoff Trail. Within the proposed long-term boundary, the cabin and orchard area in Jefferson Land Trust's Bulis Preserve are also classified Heritage.

The Heritage classification requires that modifications or additions in these areas not significantly affect historical integrity and that contemporary uses be allowed to the extent consistent with their preservation and interpretation.

Proposed Heritage classifications allow for development of an extensive interpretive network including rehabilitation of the torpedo tower and surrounding areas to serve as an indoor/outdoor interpretive center, reconstruction of the guardhouse, and development of other interpretive opportunities throughout the site. A water trail campsite near the park's waterfront landing would also be permitted under this designation.

Figure 1
Old Fort Townsend Land Classification and Long-Term Park Boundary
Preliminary Recommendation



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Recreation Areas

Proposed Recreation Areas include the park's existing developed forested campground, RV campsites, and an expansion area encompassing the cleared upper terrace in and around existing RV sites, the park's administrative area (residence and shop), and the eastern half of the cleared middle terrace (below the existing RV sites). Within the proposed long-term park boundary, Recreation Areas include cleared areas in and around Port Townsend Paper's fly ash distribution site; residential lots at the fly ash distribution site entrance; and the existing residence/yard at Jefferson Land Trust's Bulis Preserve.

The Recreation classification allows for a wide variety of intensive recreational activities, as well as development of extensive recreational facilities and accommodations (e.g., campgrounds, cabins, picnic shelters, restrooms, and other supporting facilities). Proposed Recreation Areas allow for expansion of the existing campground including several rustic cabins; development of overnight and day use facilities at Port Townsend Paper's fly ash distribution site; and use of the residences at the Bulis Preserve and entrance to the fly ash distribution site for recreational and administrative purposes.

Resource Recreation Areas

In 1994, the Commission excluded several corridors from their NFA designation to allow for cycling and equestrian trail uses. Proposed classifications designate these corridors along with the main park access roadway as Resource Recreation Areas to allow these activities to continue.

Within the proposed long-term boundary, areas of the Port Townsend Paper conservation easement and Bulis Preserve not otherwise classified are designated Resource Recreation. Proposed Resource Recreation Areas also include a narrow strip of land adequate to plant and screen private structures along Old Fort Townsend Road. An additional Resource Recreation corridor is proposed along the power line easement extending north and south of the Bulis Preserve to potentially link the park to Jefferson County's regional trail network.

The Resource Recreation classification is intended to provide sustainable recreational use consistent with protection of natural and cultural landscapes. Recreation in these areas is generally limited to shared use trails, primitive camping and sanitary facilities, access roads, and other medium-intensity uses. Proposed Resource Recreation Areas allow existing shared hiking, cycling, and equestrian activities to continue and expand as additional properties within the long-term boundary are acquired.

Preliminary Recommendations – Long-Term Park Boundaries

A second product of CAMP is adoption of a long-term park boundary. This is a frequently misunderstood aspect of park planning. The purpose of delineating a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, might advance the conservation and recreation mission of a park. It also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or be considered surplus to park needs.

Including privately owned property in a long-term boundary gives Commission direction to staff to work with nearby landowners on potential land transactions. Transactions may range from simple agreements, to recreation and conservation easements, and sometimes even to agency purchase of property. If a landowner is not interested in participating, State Parks is unlikely to

pursue the matter further. However, since land frequently changes hands, the agency uses delineation of a long-term boundary to set its long-term property planning goals.

For properties included within a long-term boundary, any of a number of possibilities may apply. State Parks might:

- Seek to formalize an agreement with an adjacent property owner to advance a shared property management goal
- Solicit a conservation easement from an adjacent property owner to protect certain natural or cultural features
- Readily accept a donation of all or part of a private property
- Consider exchanging agency-owned property for a private property
- Consider purchase of a private property in fee

Including private land within a long-term boundary can sometimes alarm property owners. The planning team makes every effort to contact affected landowners and explain implications of this process. Property owners should be assured that long-term boundary and land classification decisions are for Commission policy direction only and should not affect private property values, be used as an indication of their willingness to sell, or be used as a basis for making state or local government regulatory, permitting, or zoning decisions.

Property owners should also consider that working with State Parks to voluntarily protect natural resources contiguous with those on park lands may achieve the desired conservation effect and avoid the need for acquisition of these properties by the agency. In all but the rarest circumstances, State Parks acquires land on a willing seller basis.

Rothschild House

In addition to agency-owned lands, the proposed long-term boundary for Rothschild House includes the adjacent Grady Property on 809 Franklin Street, in Port Townsend (parcels 989708901 and 89708902).

Old Fort Townsend

In addition to agency-owned lands, the proposed long-term park boundary for Old Fort Townsend State Park includes the following properties:

- 240-acre Port Townsend Paper Corporation property currently under conservation easement held by State Parks (see map in Appendix A)
- 3/4-acre Port Townsend Paper Corporation residential properties at the fly ash distribution site entrance (parcels 001164003 and 001164006)
- 1/10-acre Douglas, Finnigan, and Van Losson residential property and tidelands near the Port Townsend Paper Corporation fly ash distribution site entrance
- 140-acre Jefferson Land Trust, Bulis Preserve property
- 40-acre Kimball property at the park entrance, north of Old Fort Townsend Road
- Narrow strip of land adequate to plant and screen private structures along Old Fort Townsend Road (parcels 001212019; 001212018; 001212003; 001212011; 001212010; 001213006; and 001213012)

 Trail easement along power line corridor north and south of the Jefferson Land Trust's Bulis Preserve linking the park to Jefferson County's regional trail network.

Preliminary Recommendations – Issues and Management Approaches

The third product of CAMP is preparation of a park management plan. Park management plans are relatively simple documents that describe a park's principal features, set park-wide management objectives, and outline specific approaches and prescriptions in response to issues identified through the planning process. These plans also document the planning process and serve as a clearinghouse for supporting information.

The purpose of this section is to present recommendations that address issues identified by staff and the public during previous stages of the planning process. This information will ultimately form the core of the Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend Park Management Plan.

Please note that the sum total of all the preliminary recommendations represents a significant workload to staff, and may also create high expectations among park stakeholders. At this time, completing, or in some cases even beginning to implement, recommendations is not feasible with existing resources. Therefore, the following recommendations should be understood as a "to do list" that park management will prioritize and complete as financial staff and resources permit.

Rothschild House

Cultural Resource	Cultural Resource Issues							
Issue	Management Approach – Preliminary Recommendation							
Protection of	Classify existing site as Heritage Area							
Historical Integrity of Site	Seek long-term acquisition of contributing properties for additional parking and to re-establish landscape							
and Structures	 Classify contributing properties as Resource Recreation to limit uses to outdoor, supporting functions (e.g., parking, picnicking, outdoor presentation/performance space) 							
On-going maintenance needs	 Promote of the site's "model stewardship park" designation as a means of focusing agency attention on on-going preservation measures Complete treatment recommendations from 2008 HSR Investigate soil stability on southern end of lot, this may be affecting south porch (front door side) stability Submit items as part of 2011-13 capital budget Work with Jefferson County Historical Society (JCHS) to seek funding and otherwise develop partnerships to complete periodic maintenance 							
Exterior landscaping	 Retain exterior landscaping in its present state, but consider establishing kitchen garden to better reflect landscape during the historic era. Upon acquisition of contributing properties, remove parking area Establish outdoor seating area for special events and small performances 							

Site development	 Reconstruct (with modifications) former buildings for use as event space, or as a component of Ft. Worden's Life Long Learning concept Shift parking to north part of east lot (sold by family in 1940)
	Use existing residence on east lot for support functions
	Re-establish orchard landscape on southern portion of east lot
	 Consider sensitive modifications or use restrictions within house to provide space for small indoor gatherings
Partnerships	Further relationship with JCHS to manage and restore the property
	Seek additional opportunities for revenue generation and appropriate contemporary uses
	Work with the Fort Worden Life-Long Learning Center to coordinate interpretive, recreational, and interpretive programming at Rothschild House

Old Fort Townsend State Park

Natural Resource	Natural Resource Issues						
Issue	Management Approach – Preliminary Recommendation						
Protection of natural plant and animal	Classify shorelines, intertidal areas, and bedlands as Natural Areas to limit recreation to low intensity uses only						
communities	 Classify additional forested areas around campground, newly acquired bluff property, and adjacent feeder bluffs within the conservation easement area as Natural Forest Area 						
	 Classify other forest lands in the long-term park boundary as Resource Recreation Areas to limit development to shared use trails, primitive camping, and sanitary facilities Focus new development in cleared portions of the park 						
Fungi harvesting	 Consistent with agency-established harvest limits, work with local fungi experts to develop a plan and mechanism for monitoring fungi populations and establish prescriptions to ensure sustainability of fungi harvest 						
Commercial salal harvesting	 Continue to prohibit commercial salal harvest activities unless as part of a specific plan to accomplish some resource conservation or stewardship purpose Coordinate with park neighbors to report salal harvest to park staff 						
Protection of Eagle Nests	 Develop eagle management plan in cooperation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Consistent with this plan limit administrative activities (trail maintenance, etc.) in 						
	nearby areas during critical nesting periods						
Protection of	Continue to work with park steward and local plant experts to develop a rare						
rare plant species	plant protection plan to identify, monitor, and establish protective prescriptions for Hookers ground cone and other rare plants in the park.						
Invasive plant species (e.g., holly, ivy, Roberts geranium)	 Continue to work with Jefferson County Noxious Weed Board, park steward, local native plant society, Jefferson Land Trust, and volunteers to develop and implement an integrated pest management plan and continue to draw on local experts to monitor progress 						

Protection of	Classify shorelines, intertidal areas, and bedlands as Natural Areas to limit
Eelgrass beds	recreation to low intensity uses only
and forage fish	Redesign existing landing to replace as much rip-rap shore armoring as possible
spawning habitat	with soft-shore armoring, provide accessible route to the beach, and facilitate
Sparrining Habitat	kayak access to upland water trail site
	Pursue development of a small kayak launch/dinghy dock if necessary to facilitate
	boat access during all tidal conditions and to protect adjacent eelgrass beds
	Replace existing concrete buoy anchors with helical-type anchor system
Wildfire	Coordinate with agency forestry specialist to develop a forest health plan that
prevention	considers removal of ladder fuels where appropriate to protect neighboring
	properties and otherwise reduce the risk of wildfires
Recreational	Continue to allow recreational shellfish harvest on park beaches (south of the
shellfish harvest	landing) consistent with WDFW harvest regulations
	Do not consider stocking of park beaches with shellfish
	Continue to prohibit recreational shellfish harvest on conservation easement
	property, but consider opening area to harvest if ever acquired by State Parks

Cultural Resource	Cultural Resource Issues						
Issue	Management Approach – Preliminary Recommendation						
Park naming	Formally rename park "Fort Townsend State Park"						
Protection of Fort Townsend cultural landscape	 With the exception of campground expansion and administrative area, classify intact portions of the Fort Townsend cultural landscape as a Heritage Area Classify torpedo tower and contributing landscape as a Heritage Area Prepare a cultural resources management plan to determine appropriate treatments for all historic features and avoid activities that significantly compromise the site's historical integrity Consider exposing covered brick walkways Stabilize flagpole and other small-scale features from further deterioration Consider reconstructing key fort structures (e.g., guardhouse) to increase understanding of the Fort's purpose and function Limit campground expansion to upper terraces in and around the existing campsites, administrative area, and surrounding cleared areas (includes about 						
	half of the middle terrace below the existing RV sites.						
Protection of archaeological resources	 Undertake concerted effort to survey and excavate archaeological sites in partnership with higher education institutions Pursue recovery of collected artifacts 						
Listing on National Register of Historic Places	 Nominate Fort Townsend cultural landscape and associated archaeological sites for listing on the National Register of Historic Places Separately research and nominate the torpedo structure for listing on the National Register of Historic Places 						

Recreational Reso	urce Issues
Issue	Management Approach – Preliminary Recommendation
Camping	 Expand camping as per current design project to maximize number of sites consistent with protection of the cultural landscape (provide utilities to all new sites) Intersperse rustic cabins into campground expansion area concentrated in the upper terrace loop and designed to harmonize with Fort's historic context (use shared campground restroom) Develop camper contact station Develop water trails site near landing with vault/composting toilet In forested campground continue to evaluate health of trees and potential risk to people and property from falling branches and other tree failure. As indicated through such an evaluation, consider removal of campground if risk becomes unacceptable. Pursue development of additional camping and overnight accommodations in the
	Port Townsend Paper conservation easement area if ever acquired
Trail use and development	 Continue to permit pedestrian trail and overland uses throughout park, but establish an adaptive management system to monitor impacts and prescribe corrective actions as necessary Limit cycling and equestrian opportunities as currently permitted in park (corridors through Natural Forest Area only) Seek to link regional trail (Larry Scott Trail) connecting Kala Point through park to Port Townsend Focus long-term development of cycling and equestrian opportunities to Port Townsend Paper conservation easement area if ever acquired Include Jefferson Land Trust property in long-term boundary for development of potential cycling and equestrian opportunities if the Land Trust determines these uses are appropriate on their land
Development of Interpretive Opportunities	 Develop indoor/outdoor interpretive center at the group camp area in cooperation with Friends of Old Fort Townsend and the Fort Worden Life-Long Learning Center Provide indoor interpretive opportunity through rehabilitation of the torpedo tower rehabilitation Reconstruct guardhouse for interpretive use Provide visual cues for interpretation of removed fort structures
Water access facilities	 Redesign existing landing to replace as much rip-rap shore armoring as possible with soft-shore armoring, provide accessible route to the beach, and facilitate kayak access to upland water trail site Pursue development of a small kayak launch/dinghy dock if necessary to facilitate boat access during all tidal conditions and to protect adjacent eelgrass beds Replace existing concrete buoy anchors with helical-type anchor system Construct water trails campsite with vault/composting toilet near landing
Promotion of special events (e.g., festivals and weddings)	 Coordinate with Fort Worden Life-Long Learning Center to market park for weddings and other special events Include park shelter and potentially park amphitheater on Fort Worden's reservation system Improve ADA access to shelter Coordinate with Fort Worden Life-Long Learning Center to develop natural and cultural resource programming, using the park as an environmental education field opportunity
Playground facilities	Remove old playground equipment and replace with new equipment in the campground expansion area

Park Consistency with Centennial Vision

In 2004, the State Parks and Recreation Commission adopted a vision for what the state park system should become by the agency's centennial in 2013:

In 2013, Washington's state parks will be premier destinations of uncommon quality, including state and regionally significant natural, cultural, historical and recreational resources that are outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment, and learning of all people.

A system-wide analysis beginning in 2004, set out to determine which parks were consistent with the vision, as well as those that were not. Parks were evaluated using nine criteria: significance, popularity, experiences, uniqueness, flora and fauna, scenery, size, condition, and revenue.

Through the evaluation process, the Commission identified several parks that were not clearly consistent <u>or</u> inconsistent. These parks were designated "potentially consistent" where to undergo further planning (e.g., CAMP) to determine how they might become unambiguously consistent with the 2013 Vision. Both Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks were among the parks considered potentially consistent.

In late 2008, work began on the Rothschild House - Old Fort Townsend CAMP project just as the global economic crisis intensified. In response to projections for an unprecedented state budget shortfall, State Parks was required to propose drastic budget reductions. Among several cost-saving measures, one proposal included permanently transferring thirteen parks to local governments. With no other system-wide evaluation of parks, agency leadership selected Old Fort Townsend and other staffed parks from those deemed "potentially consistent" to transfer out of the system and achieve the necessary savings – about \$3.5 million.

In May 2009, the Governor signed the state's two-year operating budget that significantly reduced the severity of cuts to State Parks – mainly through changes to the agency's donation program. Legislation passed that includes an automatic \$5 donation to support State Parks in vehicle license renewal fees, unless the owner chooses to "opt out". The budget also stipulated that the agency not close any parks, unless proceeds from the donation program are less than anticipated. Budget language further stipulated that the agency continue to pursue transfer of parks not consistent with the agency vision (including those potentially consistent) to willing local governments.

Although the Port of Port Townsend initially expressed interest in accepting transfer of Old Fort Townsend, the Port Commission ultimately rescinded its interest, wishing instead that the park remain under State Parks ownership and operation. Nevertheless, at this time the State Parks and Recreation Commission still considers both Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Park as potentially consistent with its 2013 vision.

Since the Commission's 2004 potentially consistent finding, State Parks has learned more about Old Fort Townsend's natural and cultural significance, acquired a conservation interest in about 240 acres of adjacent property, and completed notable improvements to park facilities including construction of a 1,600 sq. ft. enclosed picnic shelter. The current planning process builds upon these including:

- Identifying almost 450 acres of additional property with the park's long-term boundary
- Designating an additional 80 acres to the park's 309-acre Natural Forest Area

- Adding extensive new camping and cabin opportunities both in the existing park and with the proposed long-term boundary
- Developing an extensive interpretive network anchored by an interpretive center in the WWII-Era torpedo tower and reconstruction of the Old Fort Townsend guardhouse
- Linking the park to the County's regional trail network

Since 2004, State has also completed a historic structures report for Rothschild House. This report affirms the property's national historic significance and the high degree of historical integrity it retains.

Agency staff will make a recommendation on consistency of Old Fort Townsend and Rothschild House with the 2013 vision as part of final land use plan recommendations to the State Parks and Recreation Commission.

Appendix A

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Land Classification System

WAC 352-16-020 Land classification system. State park areas are of statewide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities. They may be classified in whole or part as follows:

- (1) Recreational areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.
- (2) Resource recreation areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreational use.
- (3) Natural areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.
- (4) Heritage areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.
- (5) Natural forest areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:
 - (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for one hundred fifty years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or
 - (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for ninety years or longer; or
 - (c) Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.
- (6) Natural area preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.

WAC 352-16-030 Management within land classifications. (1) The director shall develop management guidelines for each land classification listed in WAC 352-16-020. The guidelines shall provide specific direction for each classification, outlining the philosophy of each classification, its appropriate physical features, location, allowed and prohibited activities, and allowed and prohibited developments. (2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow uses that are otherwise prohibited, nor prohibit uses that are otherwise expressly allowed, by the commission, this code, or by statute.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Recreation Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Recreation Areas	State Parks Recreation Areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.	State Parks Recreation Areas are to respond to the human needs for readily available areas for outdoor recreation and facilities to congregate for education, artistic expression and other ennobling pursuits. They are to provide a variety of outdoor recreational, educational, artistic, and cultural opportunities to large numbers of participants. Primary emphasis is on the provision of quality recreational services and facilities with secondary recognition given to protection of the areas natural qualities.	State Parks Recreation Areas physiographic features such as topography, soil type, drainage, etc., shall be adaptable to varied types of intensive uses and development. An attractive natural setting is desirable, however, human- made settings are acceptable. There are no specific size criteria.	State Parks Recreation Areas generally are made, not found. They shall be located throughout the state with primary emphasis to service major centers of urban populations and/or outstanding recreational tourist attractions. Scenic and inspirational values shall be considered but are secondary to the site adaptability and population criteria. When part of a large diverse park, recreation areas should be sited in proximity to public roads and utilities.	State Parks Recreation Areas may allow and provide for a wide variety of indoor and outdoor day, weekend and vacation activities. Provision may be made for high intensity participation in camping, picnicking, trail use, water sports, winter sports, group field games, and other activities for many people Off-trail equestrian and/or bicycle use may be appropriate in selected areas if approved by the commission. Activities requiring high levels of social interaction are encouraged.	State Parks Recreation Areas shall provide appropriate facilities and services for the participation and enjoyment of high concentrations of outdoor recreationists and/or participants in indoor educational, cultural and artistic activities. A high degree of development is anticipated. Facilities may include road and parking networks, swimming beaches, full service marinas, trails, bathhouses, artificial lakes and pools, play fields, large sanitary and eating facilities; standard and utility campgrounds, stores, picnic grounds, group shelters, conference centers, environmental learning centers, hostels, and administrative support facilities.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Resource Recreation Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Resource Recreation Areas	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium- and low-intensity recreational use.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas are sites where the high quality of a particular natural or cultural resource or set of such resources is the lure for human recreation. Thus, the rationale for recreation is based on the value of attractive natural or cultural resources. Management of these areas must stress the centrality of preserving the quality of the natural and cultural resources while allowing appropriate and sustainable levels of human use and enjoyment.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas have a variety of physiographic features. While they may contain areas of environmental sensitivity, most portions of each area will be able to withstand low- to medium-intensity recreation use without significant environmental degradation.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas may be located anywhere in the state where natural or cultural factors produce land and water sites particularly suited for recreation in a natural setting. Access to these sites should be reasonably proximate to major urban centers, but some access restriction may be necessary to avoid overuse of resources. Within large diverse parks, these areas should be located at least a moderate distance from public roads and high use intensity areas, while still maintaining reasonable public access for their intended use.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas provide opportunities for low- and medium-intensity recreational experiences including, but not limited to, picnicking, primitive camping, a variety of recreational trail experiences, interpretive facilities, historic/cultural exhibits, nature observation, photography, orienteering, kayaking, canoeing, floating, and fishing. Off-trail equestrian and/or bicycle use may be appropriate in selected areas if approved by the commission. Basketball, tennis, organized group sporting activities requiring formal sports fields, commercial-sized piers and docks, standard and utility camping, indoor accommodations and centers, developed swimming areas, and other similarly intense uses are not appropriate. Scientific research is permitted.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas development shall be permitted to the extent necessary to serve allowed activities. Parking, sanitary facilities, and other ancillary developments and support facilities should be constructed in a manner that is consistent with the site's ability to manage environmental change.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Areas	State Parks Natural Areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.	State Parks Natural Areas are to respond to the human need for readily available "conservatories" of nature and open spaces. Emphasis is directed toward nature and the conservation of native flora and fauna, special geologic or paleontologic resources, and the natural amenities of the area. Human wants for other than naturally existing educational and recreational opportunities are considered secondary to nature's requirement for the sustained maintenance of its natural balances, or the preservation of special geologic or paleontologic features.	State Parks Natural Areas have a variety of topography and features to provide a diversified natural environment with interesting but not necessarily unique flora and fauna, or geologic or paleontologic features. Where classification is based on biological considerations, sites should consist of land areas large enough to maintain natural biological processes in a nearly undeveloped state and provide users with a feeling of solitude and tranquility, and an opportunity to view nature in its "uncontrolled" form. They may be partially or wholly on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment.	State Parks Natural Areas are not "made", but rather currently exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in the natural environment. Those areas most desirable in terms of physical features and size usually are "found" and "held" against creeping encroachments and raising land values. They often become over used and "lost" as populations spread around them. As a part of the overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state. When classifying specific park areas, consideration must be given to the ability to adequately manage the areas against undesirable human encroachment.	State Parks Natural Areas provide opportunities for outdoor recreation on designated trails. Those trails may be developed and used only to the extent that they do not significantly degrade the system of natural processes in a classified area. Hiking, non-groomed cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, or other trail uses of similar impact to natural systems and providing a compatible recreational opportunity, may be permitted, after consultation with appropriate local, state, federal and tribal resource management agencies, and upon a finding by the agency that such trails are not likely to significantly degrade natural processes. Relocation of existing equestrian, bicycle, nordic track or other similar trails into a natural area may be permitted upon a finding by the director that such relocation is for the purpose of reducing overall resource impacts. All trails may be moved, redesigned, closed and/or removed upon a finding that their use is causing significant degradation to the system of natural processes. Technical rock climbing requires authorization by the commission. Off-trail use for nature observation, photography, cross-country skiing, harvesting of mushrooms and berries and similar uses are permitted to the degree that they do not significantly degrade natural processes. Scientific research is permitted.	State Parks Natural Area development shall be limited to facilities required for health, safety and protection of users and features consistent with allowed activities. Facilities to enhance public enjoyment shall be limited to primitive items such as trails, trail structures and minor interpretive exhibits. All improvements shall harmonize with, and not detract from, the natural setting. Parking and other trailhead facilities should be located outside of a classified area.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Heritage Areas

TITLE D	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
State Parks Heritage Areas for pre- restor interp outsta unusu archa histori and/o featur traditi prope of state	e Parks Heritage s are designated reservation, pration, and pretation of tanding, unique or sual aeological, prical, scientific, or cultural ures, and tional cultural erties, which are atewide or small significance.	State Parks Heritage Areas are designated to preserve and/or interpret selected areas or features for the education and enjoyment of the public, an area's intrinsic cultural value, and/or for scientific research.	State Parks Heritage Areas vary in size and physiographic makeup according to their location and reason for existence. Historic landscapes may require relatively large acreage while archaeological sites may be measured in square feet.	State Parks Heritage Areas usually are located where they are found or the feature exists. However, in some instances relocation or re-creation of artifacts, resources or facilities is possible. In these situations they may be located in appropriate settings and concentrated near major population centers and along primary travel routes.	State Parks Heritage Area activities shall generally be limited to those directly associated with the interpretation of the area or feature, and the education of the patrons. Picnicking, recreational trails, and other low- to medium-intensity recreation uses may be allowed if they do not detract from the principal purpose of the area, its setting, structures, sites and objects.	State Parks Heritage Area development shall generally be limited to that necessary for the protection and interpretation of the area or feature, and the education and safety of the patrons. Sanitary facilities, recreation trails, and picnicking facilities may be provided in a manner which does not detract from the aesthetic, educational or environmental quality of the area, its setting, structures, sites or objects, or, if applicable, its value for scientific research.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Forest Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Forest Areas	State Parks Natural Forest Areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low- intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain: (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for 150 years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for 90 years or longer; or □ Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas are places where human access to and interpretation and enjoyment of natural forest processes are limited to those activities and facilities that do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Public access into these areas emphasizes appreciation of nature through experiencing nature. The principal function of these areas is to assist in maintaining the state's bio-diversity while expanding human understanding and appreciation of natural values.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas have a variety of topographic and vegetative conditions. They are generally large enough (300 or more acres) to contain one or more distinct and relatively intact vegetative communities. Smaller areas may be appropriate if representative of a unique or unusual forest community. Desirably, they are part of a large system of open space, wildlife habitat, and vegetative communities that provide a good opportunity for long-term ecosystem sustainability.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas may be located anywhere in the state where natural factors produce forest vegetative cover. These areas are not "made", but rather currently exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in natural forest progression. As a part of an overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state, recognizing that maintenance of bio-diversity is one of the primary functions of their classification. When classifying specific park areas, consideration must be given to the ability to adequately manage the areas against undesirable human encroachment.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas provide opportunities for outdoor recreation on designated recreation trails. Those trails may be developed and used only to the extent that they do not significantly degrade the system of natural forest processes in a classified area. Careful design of recreation trails should match intended uses, to maintain consistency with the purpose and philosophy of the classification. Hiking, non-groomed cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, or other trail uses of similar impact to natural systems and providing a compatible recreational opportunity, may be permitted, after consultation with appropriate local, state, federal and tribal resource management agencies, and upon a finding by the agency that such trails are not likely to significantly degrade natural forest processes. Relocation of existing equestrian, bicycle, nordic track or other similar trails into a natural forest area may be permitted upon a finding by the director that such relocation is for the purpose of reducing overall resource impacts. All trails may be moved, redesigned, closed and/or removed upon a finding that they are causing significant degradation to the system of natural forest processes. Technical rock climbing requires authorization by the commission. Off-trail use for nature observation, cross-country skiing, photography, harvesting of mushrooms and berries and similar uses are permitted to the degree that they do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Scientific research is permitted.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas development shall be limited to facilities required for health, safety and protection of users and features consistent with_allowed activities. Facilities to enhance public enjoyment shall be limited to trails, trail structures, and minor interpretive exhibits. All improvements shall harmonize with, and not detract from, the natural setting. Parking and other trailhead facilities should be located outside of a classified area.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Area Preserves

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Area Preserves	State Parks Natural Area Preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves are sites where human access is limited to educational and scientific purposes. The principal function of these areas is to preserve natural ecosystems or geologic features of statewide significance. Public access for recreation must be subordinate to the principal function of the classification.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves have a variety of topographic and vegetative conditions. They are generally large enough (300 or more acres) to contain one or more distinct and intact ecological communities. Smaller areas may be appropriate if representative of a unique or unusual ecological community or geologic feature. They may be partially or wholly on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment. Desirably, they are part of a large system of open space, wildlife habitat, and vegetative communities that provide a good opportunity for long- term ecosystem sustainability.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves may be located anywhere in the state where natural ecological systems or significant geologic features exist. These areas are not "made", but rather exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in the natural system. As a part of an overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves provide opportunities for scientific research and education about natural systems, geologic features, sensitive, rare, threatened or endangered species or communities. Recreational use of existing or relocated trails may be permitted, provided that it can be clearly demonstrated that such use does not degrade the system of natural processes occurring in the preserve. Otherwise, trails are limited to administrative, scientific and organized educational activities and uses. No other activities are permitted.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves development shall be limited to access facilities for permitted activities and structures to inhibit general public access. No other facilities or structures are permitted.

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix - Facilities

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Amphitheater	Р	С	С	N	N
Archery/Target Range	С	С	N	N	N
Camping - Std and Util	Р	N	N	N	N
Camping - Primitive	Р	Р	С	N	N
Camping - Adirondack	Р	С	N	N	N
Camping - Horse-oriented	С	С	N	N	N
Camping - Water Trail	Р	Р	С	N	N
Children's Play Area	Р	С	С	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Tables	Р	Р	С	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Group Shelter	Р	N	С	N	N
Day Use Lodges/Centers	Р	N	С	N	N
Environmental Learning Centers	С	N	С	N	N
Equestrian Facilities	С	С	С	N	N
Fields - Informal Play/Mowed	Р	С	С	N	N
Indoor Accommodations	Р	N	С	N	N
Interpretive - Centers	Р	N	Р	N	N
Interpretive - Kiosks	Р	Р	Р	С	N
Interpretive Trail	Р	Р	Р	Р	С
Interpretive - Signs	Р	Р	Р	Р	С
Parking - Vehicles	Р	Р	С	N	N
Roads	Р	Р	С	N	N

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities (Continued)

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Sanitary: Comfort Stations	Р	N	С	N	N
Sanitary: Composting/Vault	Р	Р	С	С	N
Sports Fields	С	N	N	N	N
Skiing - Alpine Facilities	С	С	N	N	N
Swimming Facilities	Р	N	С	N	N
Trails - Hiking	Р	Р	Р	Р	С
Trails - Mountain Biking	Р	С	С	N**	N
Trails - Equestrian	С	С	С	N**	N
Trails - Nordic Track Skiing	Р	Р	С	N**	N
Trails - C-C skiing	Р	Р	Р	Р	С
Trails - Snowmobile	Р	С	С	N**	N
Trails - Paved non-motor	Р	С	С	С	N
Water: Docks/Piers ≥ 10 boats	Р	N	С	N	N
Water: Docks/Piers - < 10 boats	Р	Р	С	С	N
Water: Launch Ramps	P	C	N	N	N N
Water: Hand Launch Areas	Р	P	C	C	N
Water: Mooring Buoys	P	P	C	С	N

P (Permitted) - Use permitted with normal agency design review C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted, but conditioned to assure design is compatible w/purpose of land classification and abutting classification objectives. N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

^{*} All uses in a Natural Area Preserve must be specifically approved by the Park and Recreation Commission as part of a management plan.

^{**}Relocation of existing trails into a natural or natural forest area is permitted per WAC 352-32-070(3) and WAC 352-32-075(2)(b).

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix - Activities

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Farming/Orchards	С	С	С	N	N
Filming/Special Events	Р	Р	Р	С	N
Grazing	С	С	С	N	N
Harvesting - Edible Fruiting Bodies	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Harvesting - Mushrooms	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Harvesting - Shellfish	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Harvesting - Fish	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Harvesting - Algae, etc.	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Haying	Р	Р	Р	N	N
Metal Detecting	P	Р	С	N	N
Orienteering	Р	Р	С	N	N
Ocean Beach Driving	P	С	N	N	N
Off-Trail: Equestrian	С	С	С	N	N
Off-Trail: Hiking	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Off-trail biking	С	С	С	N	N
Paragliding	Р	Р	С	N	N
Technical Rock Climbing	Р	Р	С	С	N

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities (Continued)

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Water: Jet Skiing	Р	С	N	N	N
Water: Kayak/Canoeing	Р	Р	Р	С	N
Water: Power Boating	Р	С	N	С	N
Water: White Water Boating	Р	Р	С	С	N
Water: Sailing	Р	Р	Р	С	N
Water: Skiing	Р	С	N	N	N
Water: Swimming	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Water: Wind Surfing	Р	С	С	N	N
Winter: Alpine Skiing	С	С	N	N	N
Winter: C-C Skiing (off-trail)	Р	Р	Р	Р	С
Winter: Mushing/Sled Dogs	С	С	С	N	N
Winter: Snowshoeing	Р	Р	Р	Р	С
Winter: Snowmobiling (off-trail)	Р	Р	С	N	N
Wood Debris Collection	Р	Р	Р	N	N

P (Permitted) - Use permitted with normal agency design review

C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted with Commission concurrence, but conditioned to assure compatibility w/purpose of land classification and abutting classifications.

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

^{*} All uses in a Natural Area Preserve must be specifically approved by the Park and Recreation Commission as part of a management plan.

**Relocation of existing trails into a natural or natural forest area is permitted per WAC 352-32-070(3) and WAC 352-32-075(2)(b).